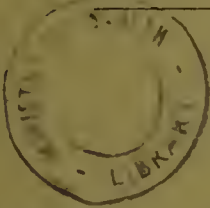


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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1965

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

A. McCARTNEY,

F.A.P.H.I.

BOROUGH OF WREXHAM

Public Health Department,
1 Grosvenor Road,
WREXHAM.
(Tel. No. Wrexham 2103.)

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ALWYN GRIFFITH,
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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman—Councillor Dr. L. WISE, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., F.C., PATH

Vice-Chairman—Councillor SILAS DAVIES, J.P.

Alderman	Mrs. C. JARVIS JONES
„	E. A. McMAHON
„	E. DAVIES, J.P.

His Worship The
Mayor, Councillor FRANK COOPER, J.P.

Councillor	R. ROBERTS
„	J. TAPLEY, B.E.M.
„	E. PRICE, J.P.
„	Mrs. L. WISE, B.A., J.P.
„	Miss M. M. JONES, J.P.
„	G. MORRIS
„	C. HUGHES
„	C. JACKSON, J.P.
„	J. L. JONES
„	J. B. WILLIAMS
„	G. LINDSAY
„	H. WILLIAMS, J.P.
„	G. H. PARRY
„	H. GRIFFITHS
„	H. TAYLOR
„	W. WHITEHALL

STAFF OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR 1965

Medical Officer of Health

ALWYN GRIFFITH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Abattoir Superintendent

A. McCARTNEY, F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

B. JONES, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

G. J. REES, M.A.P.H.I.

D. T. OWEN, M.A.P.H.I.

E. T. CREWE, M.A.P.H.I.

Authorised Meat Inspector:

C. CATER, A.R.S.H.

Articled Pupil Public Health Inspectors

R. N. SQUIRE

B. P. CULLINANE. (Commenced September, 1965)

Clerical Staff to the Health Department

Miss M. B. PARRY

Mrs. J. D. JONES (Resigned January, 1965)

Mrs. A. JONES (Commenced February, 1965)

Miss B. BEAKS

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd

Mr. Cadeirydd, Foneddigesau a Boneddigion,

Braint yw cael cyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn ar iechyd y Fwrdeisdref am y flwyddyn 1965.

Dengys rhif y boblogaeth fod y cynnydd cyson er 1960 yn parhau. Bu cynnydd naturiol o 313 er gwaethaf y gostwng yn nifer y genedigaethau. Mae cyfartaledd marw babanod, hyn yn fynegbys gweddol sier i iechyd y cyhoedd, yn cymharu'n ffafriol a'r cyfartaledd yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

'Roedd cyfanswm y marwolaethau yn 360. Achoswyd 56 y cant gan afiechydon y galon a'r gwythiennau. Boddhaol yw sylwi ar y gostyngiad yn nifer y marwolaethau o ganser y stumog, yr ysgyfaint, y fron a'r groth, ac ar y llcihad o 16 yng nghyfanswm y marwolaethau o'r cancer.

Ugain mlynedd yn ol yr afiechydon heintus a achosai gryn bryder. Yn ystod 1965 ni chafwyd un achos o'r diphtheria na'r polio. Parhaodd haint y frech goch o'r hydref. Cafwyd nifer o achosion o'r gwaedlif yn ysgol y Santes Fair. Achoswyd twymyn y paratyphoid mewn teulu fel canlyniad i yfed llaeth heb ei buro, yn ystod eu gwyliau. Hysbyswyd deuddeg achos o wenwyno gan fwydydd. Dyma afiechyd y gellir yn sier ei ddileu pe rhoir sylw manwl i lendid personol a phe ceid safon uchel o baratoi bwydydd yn y cartref ac mewn gwestai. Hyderaf y bydd y cwrs ar "Fwydydd a Glanweithdra" sydd i'w gynnal yn y flwyddyn newydd yn llwyddiant.

Ym myd iechyd y cyhoedd mae amryw agwedd o'r amgylchfyd yn mynnu sylw arbennig. Er enghraifft gwyddys am bwysigrwydd awyr bur, am effaith y llygru a'r difwyno ar iechyd a chyfoeth gan fwg; yn sier bydd y pris sydd yn rhaid ei dalu am reoli mwg yn llawer llai na phris ei effeithiau difrifol. Bydd cadarnhau'r ail Orchymyn Rheoli Mwg yn gam pwysig at y nod o gael yr holl fwrdeisdref yn ddi-fwg. Yr un modd bydd y polisi o ddileu slymiau ac adeiladu tai addas a chyffyrddus yn sier o ddwyn ffrwyth ar ei ganfed. Yn ystod y flwyddyn cliriwyd stryd Abenbury a chyflwynwyd Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol ynglyn ag ardal Meifod.

Cafwyd barn bendant y Gweinidog Iechyd ar bwnc fflworeiddio cyflenwad dwr. 'Roedd yn hollol sier a phendant o fudd a diogelwch y mesur. Pleser yw cofnodi i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, ar ol trafodaeth faith a manwl, gytuno i'r egwyddor o fflworeiddio.

Mae'r cynnydd yn nifer yr henocd yn achosi cryn bryder ac yn mynnu sylw arbennig. Darperir tai addas ar eu cyfer. Trefnir cymorth yn y cartref pan fo angen. Mae'r gwasanaeth nyrsio a meddyginiaeth i'r traed yn gymorth nid bychan i gadw'r hen a'r

methedig yn eu cynelin. Gwerthfawrogwn gymorth hael a gwirfoddol amryw gyfeillion, yn unigolion ac aelodau amryw gymdeithasau. Ymwelir a'r unig, trefnir gwibdaith a gwylliau, dosberthir cinio a rhoir warant bwyd, dillad a dodrefn pan fo angen.

Darperir cartrefi henoed gan Awdurdod Lles y Sir ar gyfer yr hen a'r methedig na ellir, oherwydd anhawsterau arbennig, eu cynnal yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Nid yw'r math hwn o lety yn ddigonol, a hyderwn y bydd y cynlluniau sydd ar y gweill yn cyfarfod i raddau mwy helaeth a'r problem.

Gwerthfawrogaf gymorth parod Dr. Islwyn Jones a'r staff yn Adran Iechyd y Sir. Diolchaf i'r meddygon teulu ac i feddygon a staff yr ysbytai am eu cydweithrediad. Bu prif swyddogion yr adranau eraill yn gymorth mawr gydag amryw agwedd o waith yr Adran Iechyd.

Anodd fyddai cael Prif Arolygydd Iechyd mwy effeithiol a theyrngar na Mr. McCartney. Mae'r adran yn hynod ffodus yn yr Arolygwyr cydwybodol, gyda'u gwybodaeth drwyadl o'u maes. Diolchaf i'r clerod, hwythau, am eu gwaith yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Dymuna'r staff a minnau ddiolch yn arbennig i chwi, Mr. Cadeirydd, ac i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd am ystyried yn amyneddgar ein haml ofynion.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

Swyddog Meddygol.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Wrexham for the year 1965.

The estimated population of 36,670 shows that the steady increase since 1960 has been maintained. In spite of 68 fewer births there was a natural increase of 313 births over deaths. The infant mortality rate, a sensitive index of health and environment, compares favourably with that for England and Wales.

Of the 360 deaths, 56% were caused by cardio vascular diseases, 48% of these being due to coronary thrombosis. It is gratifying to report a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer of stomach, lung, breast and uterus and a decrease of 16 in total cancer deaths.

Twenty years ago, infectious diseases were a cause of grave concern. During 1965, no case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough. The measles epidemic which commenced in the autumn of 1964 continued and an outbreak of dysentery occurred in St. Mary's R.C. School. A family developed paratyphoid fever from drinking untreated milk whilst on holiday. Twelve cases of food poisoning were notified; this is a disease that can be eliminated if high standards of personal cleanliness and hygienic preparation of food, both in the home and in food establishments were maintained. I hope that the course in "Food Hygiene" arranged to commence in January, 1966, will be well supported.

In the promotion of public health generally, we should constantly be concerned with environmental factors wherever possible. Clean air is of vital public health importance; the cost of air pollution in health and wealth is enormous and the cost in preventing smoke will not exceed the high cost that results from pollution. The second smoke control order will, if confirmed, be an important step towards the goal of effective control of pollution in every part of the town.

Housing is an important environmental factor affecting the health of the individual and of the community. Expenditure on housing and slum clearance will inevitably bring great benefits for health. The Abenbury Street clearance area was confirmed during the year and a compulsory Purchase Order was submitted in respect of Meifod Place.

A circular from the Minister of Health reaffirmed his view that fluoridation is now "an established and well proven public health measure" and that it is completely safe. The committee after careful and prolonged discussion accepted the principle of fluoridation.

The increase in the older fraction of the population poses many problems. Special accommodation has and is being provided, accommodation well designed to reduce the need for physical effort. The Home Help, Home Nursing and Chiropody Services are invaluable in maintaining the elderly in the community. But the statutory services are not able to cope with this increasing problem, and the invaluable help of a host of voluntary workers is greatly appreciated. Visits are paid to the lonely elderly, and voluntary societies arrange holidays and outings. Hot nutritious meals are delivered twice a week to the homes of elderly people. Food vouchers, clothing and furniture are distributed where necessary.

Undoubtedly some old people find that looking after themselves, even with help, is more than they can manage. The County Welfare Authority provides residential accommodation. Unfortunately, this type of accommodation is limited and it is hoped that plans for the future development will remedy this deficiency.

I fully appreciate the help of the County Medical Officer and his Staff, both medical and nursing. I am grateful to the General Practitioners and Hospital staff for their full co-operation. I would like the Chief Officers of other Departments and their Staff to accept my sincere thanks for their assistance with many aspects of the work of the Health Department.

I could not wish to have a more efficient and loyal Chief Public Health Inspector than Mr. McCartney. I fully appreciate the high standard of work of the Deputy and District Inspectors, and the Department is indeed fortunate to have such conscientious and efficient Officers. The clerical staff have worked hard and their efficiency was particularly realised during the period of the dysentery outbreak.

The Staff and I owe a special debt of gratitude to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the Health Committee for sympathetic consideration of our many demands.

Yours sincerely,

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,916 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	36,670 (Mid Annual)	
Rateable Value of the Borough, April, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	£1,255,765	
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1965/66	...	...	...	...	...	£5,100	
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1966/67	...	...	...	...	...	£5,000	
No. of dwellings (1st April, 1965)	...	...	...	...	PRIVATE	6,960	5
No. of Council dwellings (1st April, 1965)	...	...	...	...	...	4,429	5
Density of Persons per dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	

POPULATION TRENDS SINCE 1955

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>		<i>Annual Increase/ Decrease</i>	<i>Natural Increase</i>
1955	32,330	Estimated Figure	+ 40	159
1956	32,820	Estimated Figure	+ 480	257
1957	31,970	Estimated Figure	— 840	247
1958	32,650	Estimated Figure	+ 680	269
1959	32,970	Estimated Figure	+ 320	297
1960	32,590	Estimated Figure	— 380	196
1961	35,427	Estimated Figure	+ 2,837	315
1962	36,120	Estimated Figure	+ 373	346
1963	36,120	Estimated Figure	+ 320	292
1964	36,300	Estimated Figure	+ 180	333
1965	36,670	Estimated Figure	+ 370	295

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors:

Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.22
Births	...	...	...	...	...	0.93

In order to compare the birth and death rate with those of other areas, it is necessary to adjust the crude rates to take account of the age and sex distribution within each area. This adjustment is obtained by means of the comparability factors compiled for each area by the Registrar General.

Births		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate Live Births	... ..	365	270	635
Illegitimate Live Births	... ..	10	10	20
Total Live Births	... ..	375	280	655

Birth Rate (Number of live births registered in a year, per 1,000 population of all ages).

Crude	... ..	17.9
Adjusted	... ..	16.6
England and Wales	...	18.0

Illegitimate live births—3 % of total live births.

The Birth Rates (adjusted) for previous years were:—

1955	...	...	15.9	1961	...	...	17.8
1956	...	...	16.9	1962	...	...	18.7
1957	...	...	18.3	1963	...	...	17.6
1958	...	...	17.7	1964	...	...	18.2
1959	...	...	19.1	1965	...	...	16.6
1960	...	...	17.4				

Stillbirths			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate Stillbirths	...		9	8	17
Illegitimate Stillbirths	...		—	1	1
Total Stillbirths	...	...	9	9	18

Stillbirth Rate (Number of stillbirths registered in a year, per 1,000 live and stillbirths).

Rate	...	...	26.7
England and Wales	...		15.7

A still born child is one born after the 28th week of pregnancy and which did not at any time breathe or show any other signs of life. Causes of stillbirths are generally those of death in the neonatal period. Any factors which reduce the Infant Mortality rate will of necessity reduce the Stillbirth rate.

The Stillbirth rate of 26.7 compares unfavourably with a rate of 14.1 in 1964 and a rate of 15.7 for England and Wales. The Consultant Obstetrician reports a rate of 25.0 per 1,000 hospital deliveries. The main causes were congenital abnormalities, accidental haemorrhage and toxemia, blood incompatibility. There was no obvious cause in 9 cases.

Total Births (Live and Stillbirths)	...	...	...	673	
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Legitimate Births	...	374		278	652
Total Illegitimate Births	...	10		11	21
Total of all Births	...	...	384	289	673

DEATHS

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths in children under 1 year of age, during the year was 13.

Causes of Infant death:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Causes of Death</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
15 minutes		1	Prematurity
35 minutes	1		Prematurity
1 hour	1		Prematurity
2 hours		1	Prematurity
12 hours		1	Bilateral Polycystic Kidneys
1 day	1		a. Hyaline membrane disease. b. Prematurity
1 day	1		a. Atelectasis. b. Prematurity
2 days	1		Prematurity
1 week	1		a. Congenital heart disease. b. Cerebral Haemorrhage
1 week	1		Congenital Heart disease
1 month		1	Multiple congenital abnormalities
1 month	1		a. Cerebral haemorrhage. b. Meningitis
1 year	1		Upper respiratory tract infection and bronchitis

Infant Mortality Rate: Number of deaths of infants under 1 year, per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	19.8
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	19.8
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	19.0

The Infant Mortality Rate for previous years were:—

1955	...	...	30.18	1961	...	...	13.4
1956	...	...	22.8	1962	...	...	22.5
1957	...	...	27.2	1963	...	...	22.0
1958	...	...	26.8	1964	...	...	28.5
1959	...	...	30.8	1965	...	...	19.8
1960	...	...	18.9				

The Infant Mortality rate is a sensitive index of social and medical standards of a community. Certain undeveloped countries have a rate of 150 and at the beginning of the century the rate for England and Wales was 128.

In early months causes of death are mainly due to pre-natal influences. Immaturity and congenital abnormalities account for almost 40% of deaths during the first six months. The aetiology of most malformations remain obscure but some are known to be related to infections (german measles), drugs or disorders of the chromosomes. In older infants, infections—bronchitis, pneumonia and gastro enteritis—are the predominant causes of death. It is mainly in this group that a further reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate to an irreducible minimum can be obtained.

Neo-natal Deaths

The number of deaths in children under the age of 4 weeks, per 1,000 live births, during the year:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate Neo-natal Deaths	7	3	10
Illegitimate Neo-natal Deaths	0	0	0
Total Neo-natal Deaths ...	7	3	10
Neo-natal Death Rate	15.2		
England and Wales ...	13.0		

Early Neo-natal Deaths

The number of deaths in infants under 1 week, per 1,000 live births:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate Deaths	5	3	8
Illegitimate Deaths	0	0	0
Total Deaths	5	3	8

Early Neo-natal Death Rate 12.2

Perinatal Mortality Rate

The number of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths, per 1,000 live and stillbirths:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stillbirths	9	9	18
Neo-natal	7	3	10
Total	16	12	28
Perinatal Mortality Rate	41.6		
England and Wales ...	26.9		

Maternal Mortality

It is gratifying to report no maternal deaths during the year. In England and Wales 219 maternal deaths, *i.e.*, deaths certified to be associated with pregnancy or child birth, occurred. The 0.25 rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths equalled the record low rate of 1964.

<i>Total of all deaths</i>	...	...	<i>Male</i> 191	<i>Female</i> 169	<i>Total</i> 360
<i>Death rate—per 1,000 population.</i>					
Crude	...	...	...	9.8	
Adjusted	...	...	...	12.0	
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.5	

The following table gives causes of death:—

<i>Causes</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	5	3	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus			10	2	12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, Breast	...	...	—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	19	18	37
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system			26	30	56
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	59	39	98
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	2	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	9	24	33
21.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	6	6	12
22.	Influenza	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	11	10	21
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	10	2	12
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	3	—	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis, nephrosis	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	5	3	8
32.	Other defined and illdefined diseases			13	17	30
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	6	1	7
34.	All other accidents	...	...	2	1	3
35.	Suicides	...	...	2	3	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
Totals				191	169	360

Throughout the recorded medical history of man there have been certain predominant specific causes of death. Infectious causes, so important before the development of sulphonamides and antibiotics, have given pride of place to degenerative disorders, whilst the longer span of life has afforded cancer its opportunities. This change in the major causes of death mirrors man's skill in developing potent drugs and in combating certain types of diseases, by effective vaccines.

Thus there were no deaths from Tuberculosis, Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis. Pneumonia and bronchitis however, are the third major causes of death—and one of the most important cause of illness; deaths occur mainly in the older group, death often being preceded by long spells of incapacity.

Of the total deaths 56% were due to cardio vascular disease. Almost half of these were caused by coronary thrombosis. Theories abound as to the causes of this degenerative disease. Excessive eating, the wrong types of food—animal fats and sugars—lack of regular exercise, and excessive smoking are no doubt important contributory factors. But until our knowledge is more precise the best advice is moderation in all things, provided moderation is not carried to excess!

Cancer caused 64 deaths, 16 fewer than in 1964. This reduction occurred in the number of lung, breast and uterus growths and is the lowest total since 1957.

Here again our present knowledge of causation is limited. The striking contribution of cigarette smoking and to a lesser degree of air pollution are well known. Certain chemicals used in industry are known to be carcinogenic; recently men working with certain rubber solvent have been found to be susceptible to bladder cancers. But there are obviously many causative factors to be isolated and eradicated before the majority of cancers can be prevented and more and more of these will no doubt be unmasked in the near future. Prevention is better than cure but until the cause is known prevention is not possible.

The aim must therefore be the detection of cancer at the earliest stage, before the onset of symptoms; recent advance in techniques in the fields of radiology and cervical cytology for example, have ensured the practicability of attaining this goal.

Seven deaths in motor vehicle accidents emphasise the tragedies of modern transport, particularly when the majority of these deaths involve persons in their prime of life.

The total number of cancer deaths and the percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths since 1955, is shown in the following table:—

Year	Total No. of Deaths	Cancer Deaths			Percentage of Cancer Deaths to Total Deaths
		Male	Female	Total	
1955	371	40	19	59	15.9
1956	313	31	31	62	19.8
1957	341	33	23	56	16.1
1958	327	38	29	67	20.5
1959	353	35	37	72	20.4
1960	387	40	30	70	18.1
1961	356	48	35	83	23.3
1962	366	40	38	78	21.3
1963	391	41	36	77	19.7
1964	368	43	37	80	21.7
1965	360	34	30	64	17.8

The death rates for previous years were:—

1955	...	...	12.16	1961	...	...	12.15
1956	...	...	10.8	1962	...	...	12.47
1957	...	...	10.6	1963	...	...	13.2
1958	...	...	11.5	1964	...	...	12.4
1959	...	...	12.3	1965	...	...	12.0
1960	...	...	13.7				

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1965

(Arranged according to age)

Disease	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 44	45 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	1	5	3	2	12
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	8	22	6	1	—	—	38
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	27	28	53	27	16	34	36	227
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15	73	78	78	—	—	—	—	244
Whooping Cough	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	8
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	—	1	—	—	14	3	—	18
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
TOTALS:	23	104	117	156	37	46	43	40	566

The gratifying feature of the table of infectious diseases is that no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred. Twenty five cases of diphtheria however, occurred in England and Wales during 1965; the need for a high proportion of immunised children is therefore, of the utmost importance. The incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis in Great Britain has steadily declined since immunisation with the Salk vaccine began in 1956 and the decline has been even more rapid since the introduction of the Sabin oral vaccine in 1962. This trend will continue but only if a high level of immunisation is maintained.

Decrease in notifications of mortality rate and empty sanatoriums give a picture of how Tuberculosis has progressively declined over the last two decades. A number of factors are responsible—Improved environmental conditions, improved nutrition, vaccination against the disease and pasteurisation of milk. Most cases now occur in teenagers and in late middle age, the result of a breakdown of a lesion of early childhood. The number of cases notified however, serves to emphasise that Tuberculosis has not, as yet, been eradicated.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER

	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st January 1965	125	90	215	13	19	32
31st December 1965	134	99	233	14	21	35

TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

(Arranged according to age)

<i>Age-Group</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0—1	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	1	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—
15—19	—	2	—	—
20—24	4	1	—	—
25—34	2	1	—	1
35—44	1	2	—	1
45—54	—	1	—	—
55—64	2	1	—	—
65 plus	—	—	1	—
TOTALS:	9	9	1	2

The following table shows the number of Lung Tuberculosis cases notified and the rate per 1,000 population, and the deaths due to Lung Tuberculosis and rate per 1,000 population since 1955.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Case Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
1955	24	0.7	1	0.03
1956	20	0.6	1	0.03
1957	23	0.7	4	0.1
1958	14	0.4	3	0.09
1959	27	0.8	2	0.06
1960	27	0.8	6	0.2
1961	17	0.5	3	0.08
1962	15	0.4	4	0.1
1963	18	0.5	nil	nil
1964	16	0.4	2	0.05
1965	18	0.4	nil	nil

The Measles epidemic which commenced in September, 1964, continued. Deaths from Measles is now unusual but complications, occasionally serious, do occur. A vaccine will probably be available early in 1966.

Paratyphoid fever was contracted by a family whilst on holiday in Blackpool. The vehicle of infection was untreated milk. Pasteurisation assures the safety of milk and leaves its nutrients virtually unchanged. Pasteurised milk is the only safe milk.

An outbreak of Dysentery occurred in St. Mary's R.C. School during October; 167 children were affected within two days. Whereas spread is usually by direct contact, this outbreak was probably caused by infection in the school servory.

Twelve notifications of Food Poisoning were received. More cases certainly occurred but symptoms are often so mild that medical aid is not sought. Infected trifles caused illness in three members of a family and the responsible organism was isolated. The trifles had probably been contaminated at the bakery outside the Borough, or during transit. Pork was the probable source of infection which affected four members of another family. The meat had been cooked the day before and stored in the larder. This incident emphasises the importance of consuming all meats as soon as possible after cooking. This practice may not always be possible and the meat should then be rapidly cooled within $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours and then refrigerated. Any organisms which may have survived the cooking process cannot then multiply and cause food poisoning.

WATER SUPPLY

I am obliged to Mr. H. Seddon, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company for the following report on the water supply.

- (a) The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) The Company had bacteriological examinations made on 12 samples of water as supplied to Wrexham during 1965. All the results were graded as Class 1.
- (c) The only raw waters which have plumbo solvent action are from the moorland gathering grounds and treated at Gronwen and Legacy. The PH of these waters are, however, corrected by dosing with sodium carbonate and the water as supplied into the district has no plumbo solvent action.
- (d) No action has been required in respect of any contamination.
- (e) All dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied direct from the main supply.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Further interim extensions were in progress during the year at Five Fords Sewage Works. In addition, negotiations were still proceeding with the Wrexham Rural District Council in connection with the proposed Joint Board.

In general sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements are satisfactory.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS HEALTH SERVICE PROVISIONS

Infant Welfare Clinics within the Borough are held at:—

No. 1 Grosvenor Road.....Monday and Wednesday Afternoons

Gatefield, Kings Mills Road.....Tuesday Afternoons

Garden Village, Institute, Kenyon Avenue.....Wednesday
Afternoons

Queen's Park.....Monday and Thursday Afternoons

Infancy is the time of greatest physical and mental development and the period during which preventive medicine should be functioning with efficiency. The object of an infant welfare service is the prevention of illness and detection of physical and mental abnormalities at the earliest stage. The Health Visitors present are highly trained personnel and an important part of their duties is the education of mothers in all aspects of infant care. Prophylactic

immunisation and vaccination against major infectious diseases are undertaken. Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple Vaccine) commences at 3 months followed by poliomyelitis immunisation. A booster triple dose is given at 18 months and school entry and booster poliomyelitis vaccine at school entry. Smallpox vaccination is performed after the infant's first birthday.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

<i>Type of Vaccine</i>	<i>Initial Protection</i>						<i>Booster Protection</i>					
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18
Diphtheria	225	250	24	16	17	3	0	69	196	56	188	284
Whooping Cough	224	245	22	14	8	1	0	69	189	49	20	0
Tetanus	225	250	24	16	27	9	0	69	196	57	49	27

Poliomyelitis

<i>Primary Vaccination</i>						
0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18	<i>Others</i>
95	377	79	44	76	39	274

<i>Booster Vaccination</i>						
0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18	<i>Others</i>
0	0	5	4	394	335	468

Smallpox Vaccination

<i>Primary Vaccination</i>					<i>Re-Vaccination</i>				
0-1	1	2-4	5-14	15 and over	0-1	1	2-4	5-14	15 and over
6	220	39	8	13	0	1	6	4	21

The decline in the incidence of poliomyelitis will continue if a high level of immunisation is obtained. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health has drawn attention to the fact that a substantial number of children are not being protected. The experience of Hull in 1961 showed that paralytic poliomyelitis can readily re-appear in communities when the presence of non-immunised persons permit viruses to spread. In the Blackburn epidemic last year, 25 of 50 cases were paralytic and all were either unvaccinated or inadequately vaccinated. In an ideal community where 100% of the population had been immunised, poliomyelitis would be eradicated. The absence of Poliomyelitis may lead to a false sense of security.

The acceptance rates for Triple and Polio Immunisation in infants up to 2 years of age is in the region of 50%. An estimated 30% were vaccinated against Smallpox. These figures cannot be considered as satisfactory.

Family Planning Clinic

The clinic is held on Thursday afternoon at 1, Grosvenor Road. Dr. Alice Speight is the Medical Officer in charge. There is a fully trained nurse in attendance and the valuable help of voluntary workers is very much appreciated. The Secretary is Mrs. M. E. Sparshott.

During the year 765 patients attended, including 115 new patients. Patients are referred from hospital, by family doctors, and local authority officers; a number attend on the recommendation of friends already attending. 108 cytological smears were taken; there was one positive result and one required investigation.

WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD

Mass Radiography Service

This service is available on Thursdays from 10.30 a.m.—1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.—6.30 p.m. During the year 3,236 examinations were made, an average attendance of 65 per session. 80 were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation.

Bacteriological Service

Most of the bacteriology and virus investigations are done at the Public Health Laboratory at Chester. The staff of the Health Department greatly value the excellent service given by the Director and staff of the Laboratory.

Chiropody

Clinics held at 1, Grosvenor Road, and Queen's Park Clinics.

This service was initiated in Denbighshire in 1961. Two full time Chiropodists are now employed in the Eastern half of the County for treating the elderly and the handicapped. Transport may be provided on the certificate of a family doctor. A charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made.

During 1965, 903 received treatment. Most patients are referred by their own Doctor, by the District Nurse or Health Visitor.

Eye Clinic

This clinic for children of school age is held monthly at 1, Grosvenor Road.

Dental Clinics

For the benefit of pre-school and school children and expectant mothers, are held at 1, Grosvenor Road and Queen's Park Clinics. An Orthodontic Consultant, Mr. B. T. Broadbent, attends three times a week.

Venereal Disease Clinic

A Venereal Disease Clinic is held at the Out-Patients Department of the War Memorial Hospital.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

War Memorial Hospital							Beds
General Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
General Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ophthalmology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Orthopaedic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

Maelor General Hospital							Beds
General Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
General Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Paediatric Unit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Geriatric Unit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Obstetric Unit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Gynaecology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Special care of babies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Diseases of the Chest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ophthalmology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Dermatology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dentistry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Social Welfare ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Infectious diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twentieth Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors' Department.

I am pleased to report that, during the year, both the Pupil Public Health Inspectors, Mr. E. T. Crewe and Mr. R. N. Squire, were successful in passing the Diploma examination of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board, and qualified as Public Health Inspectors. Mr. Crewe was appointed to fill a vacancy in the department, and Mr. Squire was appointed as a Public Health Inspector with the County Borough of Warrington. Mr. B. P. Cullinane was appointed as Pupil Public Health Inspector, and one vacancy for a pupil remains to be filled.

Continued progress was made in getting rid of unfit houses in the Borough, and we have now cleared nearly 1,000 unfit dwellings since slum clearance was re-commenced.

In June, the second Smoke Control Order made under the Clean Air Act, 1956, was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and it is hoped it will be in operation in 1966.

Food administration and meat inspection again came in for considerable attention during the year, and I regret to have to record an increase in prosecutions for offences relating to food.

I am grateful to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Alwyn Griffith, for his helpful co-operation, and my thanks are due to all my staff for their good work during a busy year. In conclusion, I would express my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman and to all the Members of the Committee, for your support and encouragement during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. McCARTNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABULATED SUMMARY OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Total No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	11,064
Total No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	594
Total No. of notices served	...	...	...	...	234
Total No. of interviews with owners etc.	...	...	...	...	1,350

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

No. of smoke observations made	...	...	...	...	35
No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	168
No. of Notices served (Formal)	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Notices served (Informal)	...	...	...	...	—
No. of deposit gauges sited in the Borough	...	...	...	...	1

The average monthly deposit of soot etc. for the past three years is as follows:—

	1963	1964	1965
Parish Church Site	9 tons	10 tons	14 tons

The position of local authorities who are anxious to promote the necessary measures to reduce the pollution of the atmosphere, was clarified considerably during the year. Assurances relating to the adequacy of smokeless fuel supplies were welcomed, and this factor, together with more precise information concerning types of appliances and the financial aid for their installation, enabled local authorities to plan future smoke control measures with growing confidence.

The Wrexham No. 2 Smoke Control Order was made in June, and, all being well, will be operative on November 1st, 1966. By that time, about one tenth of the town will be virtually smokeless; the full benefit of this will not be apparent until further areas are dealt with, and it is hoped that future progress will proceed at a more accelerated pace. In the meantime, Wrexham can take pride in the knowledge that it has more premises subject to smoke control than anywhere else in the Principality.

DISINFESTATION

No. of complaints received	158
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CINEMAS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

No. of inspections made	24
No. of informal Notices served	—
No. of Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	—

CLOSETS

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	—
No. of water-closets repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	7
No. of flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
No. of new water-closet pans or pedestals	...	...	...	...	3
No. provided with supply of water	...	...	...	...	4
Light and ventilation improved	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

No. on Register	Nil
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DRAINS

Drains constructed or reconstructed	—
Repaired or cleansed	40
New inspection chambers	2
Ventilated	...	...	...	1
Gullies provided or renewed	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	—
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	4
Soil and ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	2

FACTORIES (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES)

No. of Factories in District (Mech.)	...	...	...	187
No. of Factories in District (Non-Mech.)	...	...	...	45
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	201
No. of contraventions found	...	...	...	1
No. of contraventions remedied	...	...	...	1
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year	...	...	...	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ENQUIRIES

No. of investigations carried out	...	...	...	2,069
No. of specimens submitted for examination	...	...	...	1,155
No. of premises disinfected	...	...	...	5

Compared with 1964, this particular field of activity increased very considerably during 1965. 2,069 visits were made and 1,155 specimens were taken, as compared with 83 visits and 41 specimens the previous year. This was mainly due to an outbreak of dysentery at a local school. On such occasions, the Public Health Inspector has an important part to play in investigating conditions in the home, checking contacts and their employment, and giving advice as to strict personal hygiene, etc.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No. of businesses in District	...	...	...	...	4
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	3
No. of contraventions found	...	...	...	...	—
No. of contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	—
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year	...	...	...	...	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

No. of premises registered	...	...	...	...	525
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	247
No. of notices served	...	...	...	...	94
No. of notices complied with	...	...	...	...	3

Reasonably satisfactory progress was made during the year with the administration of the Act of 1963. Following the initial rush of registrations during 1964, there were only 49 additions to the register during 1965. A number of employers have still failed to register their

premises, despite the considerable publicity which has been given to the new legislation.

157 notices have been issued for a variety of infringements, and, while only 5 notices had been fully complied with at the end of the year, a large number of the remaining notices had been partially dealt with.

11 accidents in shops and offices were reported and investigated during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

No. of complaints received of rat infestation	...	...	105
No. of premises found to be infested	...	...	130
No. of complaints received of mice infestation	...	...	106
No. of premises found to be infested	...	...	155
Total number of visits made	...	...	2,828
No. of sewer treatments carried out	...	...	3

REMOVAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

No. of new dustbins provided by Statutory action	...	9
--	-----	---

SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED

Dampness

No. of roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	19
No. of eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	14
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	...	...	1

Other Work

No. of walls repaired	...	...	6
No. of walls rendered or repointed	...	...	6
No. of ceilings repaired	...	...	6
No. of floors repaired	...	...	2
No. of chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	...	...	3
No. of firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	3
No. of washing boilers repaired or renewed	...	...	—
Damp proof courses provided and dampness remedied	...	...	7
Ventilation improved	...	...	—
No. of doors and windows repaired or renewed	...	...	32
Rooms cleansed	...	...	—
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	—
Sufficient water supply provided	...	...	—
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	—
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	—

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

No. of Swimming Baths in the District	...	...	1
No. of samples taken (Bacteriological)	...	...	13
No. of samples satisfactory	...	...	12

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

No. of inspections made	...	...	76
No. of contraventions found	...	...	—

WATER SUPPLY

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination ...	15
No. of samples satisfactory	15

Two samples of water were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. One of these was submitted following evidence of gross discolouration, which proved to be due to the presence of manganese. Although the amount of manganese was considered not to be harmful, the water had an unfavourable appearance and tendered to stain laundry. The matter was referred to the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and a later sample was certified as satisfactory in respect of colour and chemical content.

The fluoride content of the water supply remains constantly below 0.1 parts per million.

WELL WATER

No. of samples taken	31
No. of samples satisfactory	29

RIVER SWABS (RIVER GWENFRO)

No. of samples taken	5
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One swab was returned as positive, salmonella ibadan being present. There was no evidence of organisms of the enteric group.

HOUSING

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of dwelling-houses where defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	65
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(A) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 93.

(1) No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	3
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Abatement Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a) By Owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4) No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	7

Section 45

(1) No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	—
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defective water-closets to be repaired	10

(3)	No. of dwelling-houses where defective water-closets were repaired after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	8
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year ...	2

Section 39

(1)	No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	2
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served for the renewing or repairing of existing drains	6
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses where the existing drains were renewed and cleansed:—	
(a)	By Owners	7
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year ...	1

Section 138 and Water Act, 1945. Section 30

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requesting Owner to provide water supply in pipes	1
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which water supply was provided after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3)	No. of Notices outstanding at the end of the year ...	1

Public Health Act, 1961

Section 17.

	No. of Notices served	1
	No. of Notices complied with... ..	1
(B)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(C)	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served under Section 16	2
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(4)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2

(5)	No. of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	1
(6)	No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Undertaking given by Owner	—
(7)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertaking from owners accepted not to relet houses for human habitation	—
(8)	No. of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	—
(9)	No. of Local Authority owned houses demolished in pursuance of Medical Officer of Health's Certificate	—
(D)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	—
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(E)	Housing Act, 1957. Overcrowding.	
(1)	(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of } year	Not Known
	(b) No. of families dwelling therein	
	(c) No. of persons dwelling therein	
(2)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(3)	(a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	43
	(b) No. of persons concerned in such cases	152
(4)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses again became overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding... ..	Not Known

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The clearance of unfit houses has continued steadily during the year. Four Compulsory Purchase Orders, submitted in 1964 were confirmed in 1965. Two more Compulsory Purchase Orders were submitted during the year, and one was confirmed. In addition, two Closing Orders were made during the year. The number of houses involved in these Orders was 108, with a population of 174 persons. 141 persons were rehoused during the year.

Since slum clearance was resumed in 1955, 32 Clearance Areas have been declared, involving 461 houses, and individual action has been taken with regard to 120 houses. In addition, a total of 364 dwellings, mainly temporary hutments and prefabricated houses have been demolished and replaced by permanent houses. The grand total of unfit dwellings dealt with is 945 with a population of 2,624 persons.

Clearance Areas dealt with 1955—1965.

<i>Clearance Area</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of persons displaced</i>
Offa Terrace	27	76
Templars Avenue	10	29
James St., Edge St., Crescent Road	54	236
Penybryn, Ruabon Road	7	12
Barnfield (No. 1)	6	19
Barnfield (No. 2)	6	19
Eagle Street	10	29
Lorne Street	13	37
Park Street	7	23
Dean Road, Acton Terrace	27	31
Holt Road	13	39
Barnfield (No. 3)	2	—
Crescent Road	7	34
Mount Street (No. 1)	8	22
Ashfield Road	37	116
Earle Street	4	12
Erddig Road	23	71
Madeira Hill	10	30
Springfield Terrace	15	43
Garden Road	14	37
Alma Terrace	13	32
Holt Street	12	24
Tuttle Street (No. 1)	18	64
Tuttle Street (No. 2)	4	12
Lorne Street, 1962	5	15
Lorne Street, 1964	22	59
Park Street	11	32
Hilly View, Erddig Road	3	7
Earle Street	3	8
Erddig Road, 1964	4	4
Abenbury Street	24	55
Meifod Place	42	119
32	461	1,346

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

The administration work in connection with improvement grants is dealt with by the Borough Surveyor, but the Public Health Department advises as to the probable life of the houses and their standard of fitness. During the year applications were approved for 45 standard grants and 3 discretionary grants.

THE RENT ACT, 1957

Details of work during the year are as follows:—

No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	—
No. of Decisions not to issue Certificates	...
No. of Proposals to Issue (Form J)	...
No. of Undertakings received (Form K)...	...
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L)	...
No. of Cancellations applied for (Form M)	...
No. of Cancellations issued	...

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

	<i>No. in district</i>	<i>No. of inspections made</i>
Bakehouses	16	32
Butchers' Shops	43	30
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	37	35
Confectioners	19	33
Dairies and Milk Shops	43	29
Factory and School Canteens	18	54
Fried Fish Shops	14	20
Fruit and Greengrocers	46	19
General Provision Shops	99	287
Hotels, Clubs and Licensed Premises	67	116
Ice-Cream Premises	145	55
Wet Fish Shops	8	40
Street Food Vendors	—	230

The following canned and other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

	<i>lbs</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
Tinned Food	5,365	Tomato Puree	50
Poultry	96½	Dried Fruit	22
Cheese	199½	Sausages	22½
Sugar	206	Fish	126
Preserves	48¾	Meat Pies	154½
Flour	198	Cereals	3
Sausage Meal	112	Meat	496
Biscuits	13	Jelly	6
Pork Back Fat	520	Sheep Livers	194
Frozen Pork Livers	50	Miscellaneous	16½

Total:—7,899½ lbs.

Percentage classifications are as follows:—

	<i>%</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Home	51.0	4,027½
Commonwealth	7.0	552½
Foreign	42.0	3,319
	100.0	7,899½

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Forty-two complaints concerning food were investigated during the year, and legal proceedings were instituted in respect of 10 of these. Details are as follows:—

	<i>Fine</i>			<i>Costs</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Meat Pies affected with mould ...	50	0	0	5	5	0
2. Unsound Frozen Chicken ...	30	0	0	5	5	0
3. Blackcurrant cream tart containing piece of wall tile	20	0	0	5	5	0
4. Unsound Frozen Duckling ...	30	0	0	10	10	0
5. Tin of corned beef affected with rust and mould	25	0	0	8	10	0
6. Mouldy Meat Pie	50	0	0	5	5	0
7. Damaged tin of corned beef ...	25	0	0	5	5	0
8. Eccles cake containing piece of glass	50	0	0	7	7	0
9. Skinless pork sausages affected by by mould	20	0	0	10	10	0
10. Butter Ginger Cake containing piece of polythene	15	0	0	10	10	0

The number of visits to food premises was lower than in 1964, but higher than in any other year. The high figure in 1964 was due to special enquiries following the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak.

In the main, the standard of hygiene, as far as food premises is concerned, gives little cause for serious complaint, and continues to improve. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said as far as some food processing is concerned, and indeed, in regard to the habits of some food handlers.

The number of complaints concerning food illustrates a high degree of carelessness in either canning, packing, baking, mixing, rotating of stock, or the simple process of handling food. It is true to say that some of the food complained of should never have reached the retail shop in such a condition, but very often, normal inspection and observation by the shop-keeper was all that was necessary to prevent a sale to an angry customer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A total of 42 formal samples and 18 informal samples were taken under the provisions of this Act during the year.

<i>Formal</i>					<i>Informal</i>				
Milk	...	...	...	42	Milk	...	...	...	9
					Ice-Cream	...	...	...	7
					Potted Shrimps	...	...	...	1
					Peeled Prawns	...	...	...	1

I am indebted to Mr. D. H. Owens, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Denbighshire County Council, for the following details of his work in the Borough during the year.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or Sub-Standard</i>
Milk	58	58	—
Butter	2	2	—
Lard	1	1	—
Cheese Spread	1	1	—
Cake Mixture	2	1	1
Cakes (Fresh Cream)	1	1	—
Sago	1	1	—
Tinned Meat	1	1	—
Sausages	4	4	—
Tinned Fish	1	1	—
Pickled Onions	1	1	—
Sauce	2	2	—
Tinned Carrots	1	1	—
Tinned Peas	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Coffee (Ground)	1	1	—
Mince-meat	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	2	2	—
Table Jelly	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	4	4	—
Ice-Lollies	1	1	—
Non-Fat Milk	1	1	—
Fresh Cream	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	1	1	—
Beer	2	2	—
Rum	1	1	—
Halibut Oil Capsules	1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	1	1	—
Amm. Tinc. of Quinine	1	1	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	1	—
TOTALS:	100	99	1

As will be observed from the above Table, fifty-eight samples of milk and forty-two samples of other foods and drugs were taken in the Borough of Wrexham during the year. The only sample which gave cause for complaint was a sample of cake mixture in which the Public Analyst states in his "Certificate of Analysis" that it was not labelled correctly.

The firm in question have been written to and advised as to the labelling requirements. I have been assured that existing stocks of

this commodity have been withdrawn, and the necessary steps taken to ensure that correct labels are affixed to these packets of cake mixture in future.

In addition to the fifty-eight samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, one hundred and two samples of milk taken from Schools and Institutions in the Borough of Wrexham were tested in this office by the Inspectors. All of these samples were found to be up to the presumptive standards prescribed by the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939."

DUTIES RELATING TO ICE-CREAM

There are 149 registered premises for ice-cream including three manufacturers. The shops selling ice-cream are supplied by eleven different makers.

During the year the following samples were taken:—

Bacteriological:—27. These were graded as follows by the Public Health Laboratory Service:—

Grade 1	...	16
Grade 2	...	11
Grade 3	...	—
Grade 4	...	—

Seven samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis, and were found to be up to the required statutory standard.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

A total of 45,444 animals were slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year, this being 1,480 less than in 1964. The cost of the administration of the Abattoir was considered by the Committee during the year, and, as a result, the abattoir tolls were increased from July 1st, by approximately 25%. This is only the second increase in charges since the Abattoir was opened in 1935.

Inspection of Meat—(continued)

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>
No. Slaughtered	2,712	238	24,555	17,895	44
No. Inspected	2,712	238	24,555	17,895	44
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	11	91	43	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	527	98	1,787	1,929	3
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysti- cerci.	19.5 %	45.8 %	7.6 %	11.0 %	34.09 %
Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	—	—	—	316	—
% of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	—	—	—	1.8 %	—
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	15	4	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to- treatment by refrigeration.	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally- condemned.	—	—	—	—	—

During the year 24,150 frozen lamb carcasses were received into, and distributed from the Public Abattoir.

Total weight of meat condemned during the year:—

17 tons 13 cwts. 1 qr. 7 lbs.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937/1959

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS relating to provisions for health made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1965.

	<i>No. on Register</i>	NUMBER OF		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	45	53	1	—
(ii) Factories not included above where Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority.	187	148	—	—
(iii) Other premises where Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority.	—	—	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	<i>No. of cases with defects found</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		<i>Prosecuted</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Total defects under Part 1 of the Act.	1	1	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.

	Section 110		
	<i>No. of out workers in August list as required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	1	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—
TOTAL:	4	—	—

No instances relating to Section III (unwholesome premises) were known.

Abattoir Revenue Account for the Year Ended 31st March, 1965.

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>		£ s. d.			<i>INCOME</i>		£ s. d.		
PREMISES, PADDOCKS AND COLD STORE—					Tolls		6,222	6	4
Electricity, Fuel, Water and Refrigerant		1,720	18	2	Sale of Manure		96	16	0
Rates, Taxes, Tithe and Insurance		1,067	6	3	Rent of Offices		218	12	6
Maintenance and Repairs		680	6	0	Rent of Refrigerator Space		40	0	0
Painting		450	10	5	Sale of Condemned Meat and Offal		135	13	4
Removal of Manure, Inedible Offals and Ashes and Emptying Settling Tank		361	0	5	Electricity Recharged		124	5	7
Chemicals, Cleaning Requisites and Laundry		137	5	1	Parking Fees		26	0	0
Wages		2,774	18	0	Cold Store Charges		277	16	3
Equipment		193	14	3	Cold Store Rent—F.M.C.		1,200	0	0
Protective Clothing		24	5	6	Wayleaves etc.		3	5	1
Improved Lighting in Lairages		351	15	9			8,344	15	1
GENERAL EXPENSES					Balance Borne by Rate Fund		3,696	6	4
Printing, Stationery, Advertisements and Telephone		72	18	8					
Payments for Condemned Carcases Retained		76	15	7					
Salaries, Superannuation and Insurance		1,155	10	10					
LOAN CHARGES—									
Principal		2,291	12	10					
Interest		673	11	4					
Debt. Management		8	12	4					
		£12,041	1	5			£12,041	1	5

